

VUS SOL 8 Review

During the period from the Civil War and World War I the United States underwent an economic transformation that involved a developing industrial economy, the expansion of Big Business, and the growth of large scale agriculture called the

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Reasons for Industrial Revolution-

dramatic urban and industrial growth in the U.S. during late 19th c. and early 20th c.

1)Favorable government policies

2)cheap labor from immigrant

3)abundance of natural resources

were reasons for the dramatic urban and industrial growth of the United States during the late 19th and early 20th century

WESTWARD EXPANSION

Following the Civil War, the westward movement of settlers into the vast region between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Ocean intensified.

The Homestead Act offered free land in the West to anyone that would live on and cultivate the land for five years.

Barbed wire brought about an end to the Era of the Cowboy, the open range, and long cattle drives.

The reaper invented by Cyrus McCormick increased farmer productivity when harvesting wheat crops.

Exodusters were African Americans that moved west at the end of the Civil War to seek new opportunities.

Impact on Native Americans:

Wounded Knee, South Dakota was the location where the last major Native American resistance on the Great Plains occurred. Many women and children were massacred there by the army.

Immigrants:

WHERE THEY CAME FROM:

After 1870, the pattern of immigration shifted in that after 1870 most immigrants came from Asia and Southern and Eastern Europe, rather than Northern and Western Europe.

WHY THEY CAME:

Poor farming conditions, political and religious persecution, and relaxed emigration laws were factors that encouraged immigrants to leave their native countries and come to America.

PROCESSING CENTERS:

The main immigration station in New York City was Ellis Island. The first view was usually the Statue of Liberty. The main immigration station in San Francisco that greeted most Asian immigrants was Angel Island.

CONDITIONS FOR IMMIGRANTS:

1)worked for very low pay and in dangerous working conditions to build the nation's industrial strength.

2)They faced fear and discrimination as others feared they would take their jobs for less pay and prejudice because of religious and cultural differences.

QUOTA LAWS:

Laws limiting the number of immigrants from particular countries resulted from anti-immigrant sentiment in the late 1800s.

Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, Gentlemen's Agreement, and the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 are all examples of legislation aimed at curbing immigration

WHERE THEY LIVED AND WORKED:

Immigrants settled in different areas of the country.

Chinese immigrants helped complete the transcontinental railroad.

Immigrants worked in textile and steel industries in the Northeast.

The Slavs,Italians, and Poles worked in the coal mines in the East.

ASSIMILATION:

Public schools played an essential role in the assimilation of immigrants into American society.

Immigrants began the process of assimilation into the American “melting pot”even though they lived in ethnic neighborhoods they worked hard to adopt American customs and language and instill these customs into their children.

Economic Growth and Challenges in Cities:

The rapid growth of cities caused housing shortages and the need for new public services-sewage,water systems,and public transportation.New York City began construction of the world’s first subway system around the turn of the 20th century.Other cities built trolley and streetcar lines.Large cities-Chicago,New York,Pittsburgh,Detroit.

New States:

As population moved westward,many new states in the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains were added to the Union. By the early 20th century, all the states that make up the continental United States,from Atlantic to the Pacific,had been admitted.

Industrial Growth,Inventions ,and Innovations:

An innovation was the Corporation(limited liability).

The steel industry was revolutionized by the Bessemer process which made higher grade steel much more cheaply.

The development of skyscrapers would not have been possible without the development of an internal steel frame to bear the weight of a large building, a pressurized water system for restrooms and water, and elevators.

Although Thomas Edison was responsible for numerous inventions, his development of electric power had the greatest impact on industry and society.

The invention and use of electric light was important because it was simpler and safer to use than gas or oil lamps.

Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone and has been loved by teenagers ever since.

In 1903 the Wright brothers, bicycle engineers from Dayton, Ohio, invented the airplane. It took its first flight at Kitty Hawk, N.C.. (and landed in Kitty Hawk, N.C.)

Henry Ford was able to reduce the price of automobiles through the use of the assembly line.

ROBBER BARONS:

J. P. Morgan - banking and finance and was the head of the world's first billion dollar corporation.

Andrew Carnegie-steel,

John D.Rockefeller(oil)

Cornelius Vanderbilt(railroads).

Policies and Theories:

LAISSEZ-FAIRE THEORY-The belief that government should not regulate businesses or their practices .

Social Darwinism was theory to explain human behavior which stated that the rich deserved to accumulate wealth because poor people were inferior. Social Darwinism was also used to argue that the market place should not be regulated and that those success and failure in business was governed by natural law.

NATIVISM-Favoritism towards native born Americans which gave rise to the anti-immigrant sentiment of the early 20th century .

SOCIALISM- the belief that there would be greater economic justice if industry and business was controlled by the government.

Discrimination against African Americans:

Once Reconstruction ended, the Southern states set about repealing the Reconstruction laws and establishing “**Jim Crow**” laws which restricted many of the freedoms African Americans had gained.

In the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the United States Supreme Court ruled that “separate but equal” did not violate the 14th amendment .

African American responses:

Ida B. Wells was an African American reporter that wrote about racial injustice at the risk of her own life. She described lynching as murder. She said it was used to prevent African-American economic progress and it was used to promote racial terrorism.

W.E.B. Du Bois formed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the NAACP, in pursuit of equality for African-Americans.

Booker T. Washington, a gradualist, was an African-American leader was willing to accept racial separation and believed that the path to equality was through vocational education and economic success.

The Great Migration was a term the movement of African Americans to northern cities in search of jobs and to escape discrimination in the South.

Progressive Movement:

The Progressive Movement used government to reform problems created by industrialization.

GOALS:

- 1)GOVERNMENT CONTROLLED BY THE PEOPLE
- 2)GUARANTEED ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH GOVERNMENT REGULATION
- 3)ELIMINATION OF SOCIAL INJUSTICES

Accomplishments:

Initiative, referendum, and recall were election reforms promoted by the Progressive Movement.Changes in local government structure.

The **17th amendment** allowed the people to directly elect United States Senators.

Theodore Roosevelt’s Progressive Reforms were called the “**Square Deal**”.

The **Jungle** was a book written by Upton Sinclair whose popularity pushed Teddy Roosevelt to call for the Meat Inspection Act.

President Wilson's Progressive reform policies were known as the "New Freedom".

Child labor laws were enacted as a result of muckraking literature.

Labor Unions ,Strikes, and Organizations:

Problems faced by workers that led to the growth of unions included

- 1)poor working conditions
- 2)long hours
- 3)and low wages.

Unions work to achieve limited workers' hours, regulated work conditions, and an increased workers' pay.

Strikes-Haymarket Square(police brutality),Homestead Strike(Carnegie Steel cutting wages), and Pullman Strike(against railroads)

Knights of Labor-8 hr workday,abolish child labor,equal pay-equal work,accepted AA's American Federation of Labor(Samuel Gompers)-skilled workers,collective bargaining

Eugene V. Debs led the American Railway Union(ARU) as they organized both skilled and unskilled workers in the railroad industry.

The death of many women at the Triangle Shirtwaist factory caused the government to investigate working conditions.The Industrial Ladie's Garment Workers Union emerged.

Antitrust Laws:

The purpose of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act is to outlaw monopolies, companies, and practices that restrict trade.

The most important part of the Clayton Antitrust Act has proven to be its stricter regulations on business.Outlaws price fixing.

Women's suffrage:

The 19th Amendment to the Constitution gave American women the right to vote. Susan B. Anthony was a leader in the women's suffrage movement.Women were encouraged to enter the work force after World War I.

U.S. involvement in World War I brought the Progressive movement to its end.